THE DANGER POINT PASSED

Little Left to Encourage the Striking Switchmen to Continue the Contest.

As the Engineers and Firemen Will Remain at Work There Is Now Talk of a Willinghess to Submit to Arbitration.

The switchmen's strike is exceedingly annoying to South Meridian street men, but not as distressing as it was expected to be. Some wholesalers are even serene and undisturbed, as they think the strike has already expended much of its force, and note the fact that they are receiving freight from most of the roads. Others say that while the J., M. & I.; I., D. & S. and I. & V. are receiving their freight, they have no assurance that it is being dispatched to its destination, and as bills are sent out promptly at the time of the taking of the goods to the depot here, and even by the slow going post the customer will receive his bill before the goods arrive, the shippers anticipate, about the middle of the week, a howl from the country merchants that will discount "the wolf's lone howl on Oonalaska's shore." One Meridian-street house had an order for pig lead from the natural gas company of Wabash. Shipments from this point being blocked, on Saturday, the Indianapolis house was compelled to send the order to Chicago, and the lead was shipped from that point to Wabash. Quite a number of houses are sending out goods by express. This is made necessary by the fact that the goods are bought epecially for the holidays and a delay of a week in reaching their destination would be fatal to their sale and leave them as dead stock on the hands of the retailer. While the merchants thus feel the effects of

the strike, the prevailing opinion among the railroad officials is that its worst phase has been passed, and that, while the strikers may cause further annoyance, it will not seriously interfere with the movement of freights. By noon yesterday the superintendents of nearly all the roads were in the city to learn the condition of affairs. John F. Miller, general superuntendent of the Southwestern Pennsylvania system; Superintendent Bennett, of the C., St. I. & P.; Col. Joseph Hill, of the Vandalia, and Mr. Neilson, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, after a short conference with the superintendents located here, left for their respective headquarters. The Pennsylvania Company was quite full-handed, and run eight switching ennes all day, going to the stockyard for stock to be shipped east, and to Kingan's for provisions. The Vandalia had five engines at work, manned by a few new men and some who were taken from other departments of the road. The Bee-line had five engines in service and sent ten trains east during the day, and got matters well straightened out in its local yards. The Lake Erie & Western had two engines, the usual number, and was handling business without molestation. The C., H. & L., also, had two, and sent out all regular and two extra trains.

The C., L. St. L. & C. seems to have been less fortunate, for while it got out several through trains, about the city is practically did no business. In the afternoon a new phase was presented in the strike as affecting this road. A number of the brakemen who were ordered to go to their ususi work did not make their appearance. At the stockyards there was a good deal of activity, several trains heavily loaded with stock arriving, while some were sent out. Deliveries of hogs were made to the packinghouses as usual. Over the Belt road the movement of cars was considerably in excess of that on either of the preceding days since the trouble began. One superintendent remarked that there was more "fuss than feathers about the strike." Superintendent Ewan said that while he had thirty-five men apply for jobs during the day, he hired but four. Superintendent Bennett, of the C., St. L. & P., had already employed eighteen new men, but was not hurrying in the matter, as he wanted only competent workmen in the yards and on of the C., L, St. L. & C., are gradually filling the places of the strikers. About the yards, though, and on the trains, are seen a considerable number of olden-time switchmen, who have risen to a higher rank, doing service temporarily. A number of them are members of the order of Railway Conductors, and toward them the most bitter feeling is exhibited by the strikers. A couple of men who were under the influence of liquor ordered Superintendent Ewan, of the Bee-line, off an engine, and threatened to prosecute him if the engine made a running switch. Mr. Ewan did not leave the foot-board, however. One of the C., St. L. & P. crews, which was on a train loaded with stone to be used on Washington street, was attacked by the strikers, they throwing stones. Conductor Larger, who was one of this crew, and had stone much the handlest, returned the fire so fiercely that the assailants

Not Encouraging for the Strikers. It has been apparent ever since the switchmen went out that the only hope they had of winning was through the engineers, firemen and brakeman supporting them by quitting. Sunday evening it looked very much as if the men in the three departments named would strike, but yesterday the situation changed, and last night there was no probability of their joining the switchmen. Without the aid of the engineers and firemen the strikers have little ahead of them but to submit to the inevitable, and many who saw the turn affairs had taken were almost ready to draw out of the difficulty.

The more conservative switchmen helped this urging that it was time another effort was being made to have an honorable adjustment with the superintendents

of the various roads. In their refusal to join in the strike the engineers and firemen do not take the ground that the switchmen have not a just grievance. They believe the companies have not treated fairly that class of employes, but no matter what grievance the switchmen might have, the conservative engineers would oppose a strike. The last two days have been very trying ones with the Brotherbood in Indianapolis, and if the Journal reportor was permitted to give all that has transpired in their meetings as he learned it in confidence It would make very interesting reading. One thing can be said, and that is Indianapolis, on Sunday night, came near seeing one of the biggest strikes that ever occurred in the United States. At one time it seemed as if no power could prevent every locomotive engineer in this branch of the Brotherhood, the largest in the country, the firemen and the switchmen from going out and remaining away from their work antil every striking switchman was returned to work on the conditions demanded by them. The only thing that interfered was the coolness and sound advice of a few members of the Brotherhood. The meeting of engineers Sunday night was taken in charge by one or two hot-headed men. They did not stop to count the cost of the action they advocated. Led on by these radicals, the meeting at one time was practically unanimous in declaring a strike on sentimental grounds alone. At that juncture the conservative advisers began their work in setting out the cost of such a movement, citing the Burlington failure and the pledge the engineers had made to their respective companies not to assist other employes in their demands. The legal right of the men to strike was in addition questioned. These engineers showed that, according to the constitution of their order, the men could not quit work simply because the employes in some other department had a grievance. It was claimed, too, that unless the men on each road had a grievance of their own with that particular road, they could not go out without ignoring the brotherhood constitution. It was also stated that Chief Arthur could not order the men out -tnat they had to be guided by the facts before them and their constitution. There conservative members of the Brotherhood reasoned with the radicals for several hours, and although it was a difficult task, they succeeded in changing the minds of many who, when the meeting began, were in favor of quitting work. However, when adjournment came, a majority were still in favor of striking. Hoping to prevent what they said would be a suicidal act, the opponents of a strike spent the entire night visiting engineers at their homes and urging them to reconsider their determination to assist the switchmen. The result of this work was that by yesterday morning there was a wonderful change of sentiment, and the majority believed it was their duty to remain at work, however much they would have liked to assist the switchmen. There are still members of the Brotherhood

bent on going out. By agreement, the advice of Grand Chief Arthur has been asked, and he will likely be heard from to-day. The conservatives feel confident that Arthur will advise against a strike. They say he could not order the men out if he desired to do so, but he can interpret their constitution for them, which would not permit a strike under existing circum-

Ready to Compromise. The decisive action of the superintendents of five important lines in serving notice upon the strikers that they were permanently discharged

and need not again ask for work will soon be | years old.

followed, probably, by the officials of other There is one portant lesson that the officials all say that they have learned during this trouble, and that is how great an amount of work can be accomplished with only a small quota of faithful hands. They have also had the satisfaction, as one of them said last night, of having found all their yardmasters and line hauds unwaveringly loyal, to a man, no matter how great the pressure exerted to induce them

Yesterday afternoon a Journal reporter met F. P. Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, at the Union Station, where he had only a few minutes between trains, which he spent principally in conversation with the local committee of the engineers and firemen who had been wired to come down there to meet him. His advent had been awaited for some days as bringing the deciding point in their action, and they were in earnest conversation over the matter. Mr. Sargent did not definitely decide upon the matter while here, but said that he would probably give his decision in twenty-four hours, now that he had the matter clearly before him. The striking switchmen held three meetings yesterday, the first two in conjunction with the brotherhoods and the last a special meeting of their own order in the evening. About 7 o'clock last night there could be seen many of these rugged railroaders in companies of three and four, facing the cold west wind on Washington street, with their caps pulled over their eyes, and hurrying westward to this meeting. It was held with tightly-closed and guarded doors, so that all chance of strangers dropping in should be avoided, but to a Jourleader of nal reporter a leader of the switchmen said: "It seems to me the action of the engineers is attracting some suspicion, and it may be that they are deferring action to see if the settlement will be effected with the switchmen by the companies. If the companies appear to assume an arbitray position and decline to treat with the strikers, the probabilities are the engineers and firemen will come to the rescue. The switchmen are willing to make a proposition that the companies select one member of a committee of three, the switchmen another, and the two a third, and to abide by the decision of the committee, in all respects.'

No Specific Charge Was Made.

William A. Conklin, Albert Miller, John W. Miller and L. Bumford, the striking switchmen arrested on affidavits charging them with interfering with traffic, were arraigned in the Mayor's court yesterday morning. Their attorney moved to quash the affidavits on the ground that they did not specify how the accused had interfered or what kind of traffic it was. They showed that as they were charged with a leion they had a right to demand specific charges. The Mayor took the matter under advisement until to-morrow.

From the Engineers' Headquarters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26 .- A report reached here to-day from Indianapolis to the effect that Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had ordered the engineers on the roads centering in that city not to strike on any account for the purpose of aiding the switchmen. A Journal correspondent called at the Brotherhood headquarters, but found that Chief Arthur was absent from the city, and is thought to be in New York. Assistant Chief Engineer Ingraham, however, stated emphatically that no such order had been issued. Mr. Arthur, or any other officer of the Brotherhood, has no authority to either order or forbid a strike. He said: "That is a matter for the men to decide among themselves. The chief engineer simply sanctions it if he sees fit, in which case the strikers receive the moral and financial support of the Brotherhood." "Is there any probability that the engineers

and firemen at Indianapolis will strike?" "I don't think there is," Chief Ingraham replied. "Of course, we can't tell what will happen. It is possible that one or two of them might leave their engines and involve the others, thus precipitating a strike, but I doubt it. The men may sympathize with the striking switchmen, but it is against the policy of the order to meddie in such affairs. The engineers have no grievances. In fact, I don't believe there will be any trouble at all among our men at Indianapolis. have received no advices from that city, and all that I know is what I read in the

Mr. Ingraham thus voices the well-known sentiments of his superior officer. Chief Arthur has dozens of times declared that the brotherhood would not permit its members to interfere in strikes where they have no grievances against the roads interested. The brotherhood has contracts with many roads, and will not violate any of them without sufficient cause so long as Mr. Arthur has a voice in the councils

At the Bee-line general offices, in this city. it was stated that the road was not seriously inconvenienced by the strike. They are receiving freight as usual for all points, except Indianapolis, and that is taken "subject to delay." An official of the road said to-day: "The strike at present is in the hands of Superintendents Winkle and Ewan, who report that they are getting things straightened out. We have not boycotted our switchmen; they have left our employ, and, of course, their pay has ceased. Whether we will take them back depends on their conduct during the affair. It is hardly possible to say what we will do, for the reason that we don't know what the strikers are up to. One thing is certain, we intend to run our road ourselves, and will not submit to dictation. I don't apprehend that any of the trainmen will go out. At least, we have received no intimation of any trouble in that direction as yet."

Small Strike at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 .- About twenty-five night switchmen, employed by the Stock-yards Company, went out on a strike to-night, on account of the appointment of two yardmasters outside of their ranks. The matter may be settled tomorrow.

Meeting of Ministers. Before the meeting of Methodist ministers, at Roberts Park Church, yesterday morning, papers were read by Revs. J. W. Dashiell, on "Angels," and F. W. Northcott upon "Our Literature," the latter treating of the general influence of reading. A brief discussion followed. in which Rev. J. S. Tevis ably presented the claims of the newpaper as critic and reformer, and defended it from the foolish accusations often brought against it. Dr. Cleveland talked of the purpose of reading, saying that we should read not for the bistory, but for the life contained in the creations of literature. Before the Presbyterian ministers, at the Second Church, Dr. M. L. Haines read a paper on

by interesting discussion.

"Prayer or Natural Law," which was followed

Knights of the Golden Eagle. H. H. Pyle, of Pennsylvania, is in the city, with the purpose of establishing a local castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a secret benevolent order of semi-military character, which has been favorably known in the East since its foundation in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. 1873. It now has its principal membership in Pennsylvania, where there are 281 castles. New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Massachusetts follow, each with a number of castles. Aside from the usual benevolent objects, the order has some novel features in its rituals, military pageants and regalia.

Charged with Arson.

George Berkherst, of Douglas county, Illinois, was arrested in West Indianapolis yesterday by special officer Klingensmith. Berkherst is wanted in Douglas county to answer a charge ot arson. It is alleged that he and two other men set fire to a business house and elevator there. The other two men were arrested near Terre Haute Sunday. Berkherst was returned to Illinois last evening.

The Baby King of Spain's Servants.

The magnificent state of the royal baby of Spain, King Alfonso XIII, who, at two and a half years, has all to himself a retinue of servants which is probably greater than that of any other infant in Western lands, was quite surpassed by that of the Emperor of China while he was still a child. This great potentate, from his early infancy, had in personal service more than

What could they all be employed to do? Nobody but a member of the Chinese court could teil the functions of all of the people; but the Eighty nurses, 25 fan bearers, 25 palanquin bearers, 10 umbrella bearers, 30 physicians and surgeons, 7 cooks, 23 assistant cooks, 50 servants and messengers, 50 dressers (to put on and take care of the imperial clothes), 75 astrologers, 16 governors, 60 priests. With 30 cooks and 30 doctors, it is perhaps a wonder that Kuang Hsu, Emperor of China, has lived to be seventeen

THE ASSEMBLY AT ITS END

Powderly, Having Completed His Work, Is Ready to Let the Delegates Go.

Oninn's Faction in Home Club District Defeats Its Opposition-Schilling, of Chicago, Receives Only Partial Support on His Appeal.

The delegates to the General Assembly, K. of L., remaining in the city, about seventy-five in number, begas early yesterday morning with the view of completing all the work they had to perform during the day. The morning session was spent altogether in hearing the report of the committee on grievances and appeals. The long-standing quarrel in district No. 49, of New York city, came up first. As nearly all the anti-Home Club faction had gone home, there was not as much of a contest as there would have been had the appeal been considered earlier in the session. The committe favored seating the Home Club delegates who sustain James E. Quinn's claims to being master workman of the district, and after some discussion the report was adopted. A communication attacking Quinn and the other officers of the district was presented, but it went to the committee on grievances without receiving any further notice. Several local assemblies in District Assembly

75, of street cardrivers, of Brooklyn, protested against being transferred to National District Assembly 226, and the objection was sustained. The delegates representing eigar-makers petitioned to have some local assemblies belonging to the Massachusetts State assembly transferred to the International Cigar-makers' Union, but the request was refused. The matter was discussed at length, and the fact that the cigar-makers in the K. of L. are thinking seriously of transfering their membership to the International Union was brought out. The few anti-Powderly men remaining called up the resolution that had been passed providing for the appointment of a committee to go to Philadelphia and investigate the generat office. This brought about a lively exchange of words, and the Powderly men, seeing that they were in the majority, reconsidered the resolution and voted it down. So there will be no investigation of the charges made against the general officers.

The business of the afternoon was nearly all routine, and of interest to Knights only. Fearing the session might be protracted another week, and completely bankrupt the order, the first thing done after dinner was the passage of a resolution adjourning the assembly sine die to-day at noon. The committee on appeals and grievances then continued its work. George A. Schilling's case was the only one of importance considered. Schilling, who is master workman of District Assemby 24, of Chicago, suspended Local Assembly 400. The local appealed to Powderly, and the general master workman reinstated it. Schilling appealed to the General Assembly on the ground that the master workman of a district assembly, and not the general master workman had the authority to suspend a local assembly. The bringing of the case before the assembly gave Schilling an opportunity to denounce Powderly, which be did in a very vigorous manner. Powderly took the floor after Schilling had closed his speech, and attempted to justify his action by claiming that when a dispute arose between a district master workman, and a general master workman the latter being the superior officer was the authority. When the debate was finished the General Assembly first refused to sustain Powderly's action in reinstating the local, and then declined to indorse Schilling's appeal. By a small majority vote the whole matter was then referred to the new general executive board, which means that Powderly will be sustained. Several other unimportant appeal cases were disposed of, some of them being referred to the

The legislative committee will submit a report this forenoon, and then the assembly will complete its work by selecting a meeting place for next year. Invitations for the meeting have come from Toronto, Canada; Atlanta, Ga. Toledo, O.; New Orleans, La.; Providence, R. I. and Albany, N. Y. Either Toronto or Atlanta will be chosen.

Borrowed Money to Go Home On. Some of the delegates who will talk outside the assembly, notwithstanding the threat of expulsion hanging over their beads in case they do, stated yesterday that the general officers found it necessary to borrow \$8,000 with which to pay the mileage of delegates, and other expenses of the assembly. There was a good deal of buncombe in the offer quite a number of delegates made to turn the contents of the treasuries of their district assemblies into the hands of the general officers. It is said that most of these generous hearted and zealous Powderly men heard from home, and were told that they had right to make any such offers. is also stated that but few district assemblies have any money to turn over, even if they were so inclined. The \$8,000 loan was secured by giving a mortgage on the general headquarters or "poverty palace," in Philadelphia. A delegate who ought to know predicts that the membership has fallen off 59 .-000 during the last quarter, and he cannot see

The Proposed New Organization.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.-Thomas Barry, formerly of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Chicago this evening, for the purpose, is understood, of holding a conference preliminary to the organization of an opposition association of workingmen. Mr. Barry declined to talk for publication regarding his plans. The Chicago delegates to the Knights of Labor General Assembly have not yet returned, and there seems to be a general impression to-night that, until their arrival, nothing would be done.

how the order is going to resume payment in

MINOR CITY MATTERS. To-Day's Doings.

CANVASS OF THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS-Capitol Building GENERAL ASSEMBLY KNIGHTS OF LABOR Mansur Hall, morning. MUNKACSY'S "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE"

Plymouth Church, day and evening. ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE-Kate Castleton, even PARK THEATER-Frank I. Frayne, afternoon and

BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day and evening. Local News Notes.

Philip Wolf's cigar store, at No. 154 Virginia avenue, was robbed of \$5 in money and some cigars last night. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Jesse F. O'Banion and Amelia Calvin, Louis

Small and Francis Seiler, Patrick Dugan and

Margaret Dugan. Adolph Fulgraff, the musician, while crossing Illinois street, last night, was knocked down by an express wagon. He was badly injured. Flanner & Buchanan took him to his home at No. 9 Kitchen street

The following building permits were issued yesterday: R. Miller, improvements, No. 38 Smithson street, \$150; M. Rexworth, improvements, No. 117 Kennington street, \$100; Indianapolis Glue Company, frame house, McIntire street, near Belt railway, \$820; G. W. Bushman, frame dwelling, Morrison street, near Alabama, \$2,000; L. E. Adams, frame cottage, Fletcher avenue, near Reid street, \$350,

Personal and Society. The Lancers Dancing Club will meet this evening at Brenneke's Hall Miss Addie Grandon, of Louisville, is the

guest of Mrs. J. L. Fretcher. Mr. W. P. Wagoner, of Knightstown, is spending a few days in the city. Miss Killinger, of New Lebanon, Pa., is the guest of Miss Louise Thompson, on North Illi-

Wm. Gavitt and wife, of Evansville, are visit-

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church on Friday evening. Mr. H. B. Hammond, who has been spending

some time in the city, will leave for his home in

New York to-day.

ing Mr. and Mrs. I. N., Richie, of North Dela-

Mrs. A. S. White, of St. Louis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cox, on North The Per Gradus Club will be entertained Thanksgiving night by Mr. Charles C. Divine, at

his home on North Alabama street. Mrs. Mollie Landers Bealt, who has been visiting her parents in this city for several weeks, will return to her home in Washington to-day. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church will meet to-

morrow afternoon with Mrs. W. W. Woolen, No. 828 North Pennsylvania street. The N Cooking Clab will give a dancing party at Miss Lura Bryner's on Friday evening, a compliment from their young gentlemen

A meeting of all of the young people of Christ Church will be held this evening, and everyone connected with the church and congregation is invited to be present

J. C. Hook, of Memphis, a delegate to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, was formerly a member of the Third Wisconsin Regiment. He is a leading Republican in Tennessee, and during the last campaign was one of the effective speakers in the interest of protec-

Mrs. Franklin Landers entertained the members of the Dorcas Club yesterday afternoon, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Beall, pre-vious to her return to Washington. The guests were very handsomely served at supper, and each was favored with a rosebud. Mrs. Beail was formerly a prominent member of the

Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States Circuit Court, arrived in the city yesterday, and is registered at the New Denison. He looks considerably improved by his vacation abroad. The Judge will open court here to-morrow, and will probably be here for some days to come, several important railroad cases on the docket being likely to come up for a hear-

Mrs. C. D. Meigs and daughters, Mrs. Ripley, Miss Meigs and Miss Sarah Meigs, gave a delightful company, yesterday afternoon, in honor of their guest, Miss Sarah Sample, of Lafayette. The guests were invited informally, and took their work. A pleasant feature of the afternoon was the piano playing of Mrs. Jenckes and Miss Meige, a vocal solo by Mrs. Spades, and two excellent recitations given by Miss Emily Bingham. The guests included Mrs. Elinor Scott, of Washington; Mrs. Irving, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Dooly, Mrs. Knickerbacker, Mrs. James B. Black, Mrs. W. P. Bingham, Miss Upfold, Mrs. R. W. Catheart, Mrs. John Hurty, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Miss Wildman, Mrs. George H. West, Mrs. Harold Toylor, and Mrs. George H. West, Mrs. Harold Taylor and Mrs. Charles Meigs.

To-morrow evening the new "Blackbird Cantata" will be given at Pfafilin's Hall, under the direction of Mrs. J. H. McCorkle, for the benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. The following are the principal characters: King, Mrs.
Lewis Aker; Queen, Mrs. Emma Church, Chief
Cook. Mr. J. H. McCorkle; Assistants, Mrs.
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and Miss Lizzie
Kaylor; Cruel Maid, Miss Laura McCorkle;
King's Courtier, Mr. Stewart. In addition there
are to be twenty-four blackbirds who, after their terrible experience of being made into a pie, are to be transformed into fairies and delight the king and queen with a fairy drill, led by the king's courtier. Beside the cantata will be given the Fisherman's Drill by a large company of boys ready for a trip to Kankakee, and Grandma's Dream, a descriptive piece, will be one of the pleasing features of the entertainment. Twenty-four children in old-time costumes will participate.

CELEBRATING AN AGED CITIZEN'S BIRTHDAY. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Nov. 26 .- A birthday celebration was given at the residence of Mrs. Archie McEwen, near this city, yesterday, in honor of her father, Judge Bentley McClel land, who was seventy-nine years age. A large number of relatives, several of whom were from Cincinnati, were present Judge McClelland was formerly a gentleman of great influence and power as a politician, being a member of the convention which adopted the the State Constitution.

A NEW LAW OF BASE-BALL,

It Gives All the League Clubs an Equal Chance in Securing Good Players.

Director John H. Martin, who accompanied President Brush to the League meeting at New York, and who returned yesterday, says Brush is a "honey," and that if Indianapolis did not lead the League in the field she led it in council. The plan proposed by the Indianapolis folks was presented by Mr. Brush so effectively that, to use Mr. Martin's expres sion, "he knocked the props from under the objectors," and there was little or no trouble after his address in securing the adoption of the measures he advocated. Part of the amendments adopted have already been printed in these columns. At the end of each season the various clubs in the League will send their reserve list to President Young, who will take into consideration the character of the players, their batting, fielding, base-running, earnestness of team work and conduct on and off the field, and grade them accordingly. Salaries will be fixed in such grading as follows: Class A, \$2,500; class B \$2,250; class C, \$2,000; class D, \$1,750; class I

Contracts based on that grading will be pre sented to the players desired in the League by presidents of the League clubs, and as Mr. Young's grading is final, a refusal to sign is equivalent to an abandonment of the field by players refusing to sign. The players will also be required to sign affidavits that their contracts represent all they are to get, and at the end of each season each president of a League club must sign an affidavi that he has paid no more than was expressed in his contracts. False statements will black-list a player and bring a fine of \$2,000 upon a president, as well as the loss of the player he has overpaid, such player going to the League and going wherever it sees fit to send him. Captains or managers of clubs, no matter what their rating may be, are allowed to take what any club chooses to offer them for their services. Existing verbal or written contracts are not to be interfered with by the amendment adopted. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have contracts which will not be disturbed. Washington, Indiasapolis, Cleveland and Chicago probably have none. One of the advantages hoped for from the amendments is that the dissatisfaction of players who are offered an increase of salary to come to other clubs will be removed, and Denny and Glasscock will, for instance, be as willing to play ball in Indianapolis as in New York. There will also be a benefit to the League clubs in the matter of buying new players, as such purchases will be made by President Young in behalf of the club first applying, and such club shall have preference until it signifies its unwillingness to meet the best terms Mr. Young is able to secure. The American Association meets in St. Louis on the 4th prox., and will doubtless adopt the amendments made by the League. As to the Indianapolis club, it is probable that its personnel will not be changed much. I is the opinion of competent authority East and West that the club is strong enough to take a a much higher place than it has if it is properly managed. A new pitcher will probably be add ed, and there will be a radical change in the management. The new manager cannot be named yet. There are a good many applicants for the position. It is intended that the club shall be strengthened and not weakened by any changes that are made The new classification will probably save the Indianapolis club \$5,000 and as President Brush is on the schedule committee it will probably get its share of the plums in the shape of Fourth of July. Labor day and other holiday games. The figures show that Indianapolis is as good a ball town as there is in the country considering its size. Chicago would have to have a million and a quarter of people and New York and Boston would have to have two mill ions each if the percentage of attendance on base-ball, as compared to population, was the same in those cities as it is in Indianapolis.

MORE ABOUT MISS RIVES.

Her Eccentricities Cause Her to Make Few Friends.

Nellie Bly, in New York World. In my travels through Virginia I met a gen tleman who has been the life-long triend of Amelie Rives-Chanler. He told me a bit of her life, which is very interesting. Mr. Rives is a civil engineer for the Panama canal, and Amelie is the pride of the family. They all bowed to her superior genius, and she "ruled the roost" at home. In some of her travels Amelie Rives saw John McCullough, and became possessed of a passionate admiration for him. She managed to be in several towns where he played, and at last was rewarded by making his acquaintance. It is said that a closer acquaintance fanned her admiration into a warmer regard, and that at last John McCullough went to her Virginia

homestead to spend his vacation. "If you had read the book which made her known to the public," said my fellow-traveler, 'you can judge what a hafpy time they had. He undoubtedly admired her and she more than admired him. While he was there she painted a life-size oil portrait of him, which is very artistic. Just after this he became insane, and | to the Eastport Sentinel, expresses his thanks to the shock to Amelie's peculfar temperament was very severe. She became more eccentric than ever, and after his death size decorated the bed side in which he slept with a full assortment of angels. They said then that she had cherished everything that he had used, even saving a half-smoked cigar, and locked herself for hours in the room with his portrait. Then she wrote a

in Richmond, and donated the proceeds to "She is so peculiar," he continued, "that she never leaves many friends behind her. She trusts to her beauty and genius to save her from any consequence of her rudeness. She makes a rule never to go anywhere until everybody else has arrived. Then she makes such dramatic entrance that I have seen a perfect silence fall on 300 people as they turn to watch her. In the South she is considered very beautiful. The only objection anyone finds is that she is too 'dumpy.' She is extremely fair, even to pallor, and her hair is of a pale gold hue. Her lips are very full, and so blooded that envious ones have accused her of painting them. Her eyes are peculiar. They are blue, but the iris is so large that it almost covers the pupil, leav-

ing but a tiny blue ring to be seen. We South-

erners are very proud of her."



W. H. PICKERING,

Chief of the Observation Party from Harvard College. An astronomical expedition is being fitted out at Harvard College for a two-fold purpose. The first in order of time will be an expedition to California for observation of the total eclipse of the sun on Jan. 1, 1889. Immediately after the eclipse one of the corps of observers will proceed to Peru, taking with him a part of the apparatus. He will be joined later by others, and the work will then be entered upon, which has been a year or more in contemplation, of making a complete survey of the Southern heavens. The solar total eclipse invites a renewed attempt to solve various problems concerning the sun's corona by means of photography, and other problems relating to the amount and intensity of the light emitted by the sun under the conditions suggested. This work will be under the personal direction of W. H. Pickering, chief of the department of photography of the observatory.

The eclipse will take place about 2 P. M. on the coast of California, and during the remainder of

the afternoon, if the sky be clear, will be visible in totality over a strip of this country about 120 miles wide; and will be visible as a sunset phenomenon, also total, ia Canada, a short distance north of Lake Superior. As a partial eclipse it will be seen over a much wider expause, and in New York State the sun will set in partial eclipse. The Harvard observatory party will take a position near the town of Willow, in the Sacramento valley, the observatory station being at an altitude of two thousand feet above the sea-level. Many instruments of subordinate service are comprised in the equipment. Among these are a five-inch and a four-inch photographing camera of the ordinary kind. One of the instruments is for measuring the brightness of the corona, and is an ingenious piece of apparatus, a primary feature of which is a perforated plate, having perhaps a thousand minute apertures for the passage of separate shafts of light, any one of which may be used for the purpose of observation. An important part of the work will be the photographing of the spectrum, for which complete apparatus is provided. There will be two other important observing stations established in the pathway of the totality. One of these will be that of the Lick Observatory. Professor David, of the National Coast Survey, will have charge of an expedition fitted out at private expense, and will occupy a station in

Nevada. With the ending of the eclipse, a part of the apparatus of the Harvard expedition, the thirteen-inch and eight-inch Boyden telescopes, will be continued in service in California. Friends of the University of Southern California propose to set up an observatory which shall rival the Lick observatory, and shall excel it in having a larger telescope. The great Lick in-strument is of thirty-six-inch aperture. The telescope to be made for the university named will be of forty-inch aperture. The selection of a site for this purpose is of great importance. As contributary to this end, the two Harvard instruments mentioned will be operated experimentally for a year on Wilson's peak, height 6,000 feet, in southern California, after which time they will be taken to Peru and placed in the permanent observatory of Hartford there. This observatory will co-operate in the Southern hemisphere with the work of the Harvard

college observatory. W. P. Pickering, chief of the party from the Harvard observatory, of whom we give a remarkably good likeness, was born Feb. 15, 1858. He was born to be a scientific man, and at twenty assisted in the observations made in Colorado, of the total eclipse of 1878. The next year Mr. Pickering was graduated at the Mascachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1883 he was made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He went to the island of Grenada, off the coast of South America, in 1886, where he took charge of a party of observers at the time of the total eclipse of that year. In 1880 Mr. Pickering became assistant in the department of physics of the Massachu-setts Institute of Technology, where he established a course of photography, which later led to the formation of a photographic laboratory. This, it is believed, was the first institution in the world at which instruction in photography was given on a large scale. Several hundreds of pupils had received this instruction early in 1887, when Mr. Pickering left the institute and became connected . with Harvard College observatory, where he was put in charge of the newly-established Boyden depart-ment. In the summer of 1887 he led a party to Colorado, to study the atmospheric conditions among and upon the higher mountains, with reference to the establishment of an observatory at a considerable elevation. This winter, after the work of observing the eclipse shall be over, similar observations will be made in southern California and next winter in Peru.

Gems from Children's Prize Stories. "Cora Brown was fortunately the possessor of a birthday, for she was the daughter of rich

"But all this time a cloud was gathering over Mrs. Delaney, which grew large as years went by, and that cloud was full of grasshoppers."
"But they knew they had something in their hearts better than a Christmas tree. They had Jesus in their hearts, and they had only a few potatoes and some salt." "The Jews celebrate Christmas in the sum-

"She forgot the Lord and all his blessings and after that she went and got married." "I will remark, to satisfy the reader, that these years were spent among the cloudy sorrows and sunshiny joys by which everybody's childhood is interspersed. "My father desired me to marry a bank pres-

ident, a handsome, reckless man, fond of naught save the gaming-table." "In the year 1779 Mrs. R. was given a very fine sewing-machine. "'Vat I dell you, vat I dell you!' shouted the

"As she entered the room a cold, damp smell met her sight. "Do you think, little reader, that Jesus hung up his stocking Christmas eve to be filled by Santa Claus? If you do, you are much mistaken. And why did be not! One reason was that he had none. And why had he none! Because he was born in the torrid zone, where stockings are never used, nor are they to this day." "Lelia, without a moment's hesitation or cowardly contemplation, proceeded to turn a grace-

The Place to Find Pirates.

[Age of Lelia nineteen years.]

ful somersault on the long-suffering lounge."

Boston Herald. The place to find pirates now is along the shores of New Brunswick, according to the experience of Captain Comeau, of the New York schooner Worthington, recently wrecked on Campobello, Me. Captain Comeau, in a letter the crew of the life-saving station of Lubec and to the people of that town who came to their rescue and treated them well. Captain Comeau's wife and child were with him, and the vessel lost represented four years of hard labor to him. With the assistance of the Lubec crew he naturally tried to save what he could before the schooner went down. They had hardly got to sittle play entitled 'Mad as a March Hare,' and work when a customs' officer and wreck-master given regular customers. Good locatic played the leading role in it berself. She acted from Welchpool, N. B., swooped down on them elevator and all modern conveniences.

and ordered everything to be seized until the wreck had been reported to the wreckmaster. A boat that was helping was driven away and a keeper with a musket left to see that not a thing on the wreck was touched. A basket of food given by Captain Myers, of Lubec, and a pair of child's stockings were among the things seized, and the Captain had to telegraph to St. John to get these. "The only attention we re ceived from the Dominion authorities, as represented by this Campobelio officer, was a shotgu pointed at us instead of an offer of a meal o victuals, of which we were greatly in need, says Captain Comean.

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